

SAJDAK, J., dr , Kierownik Wydziału Zdrowia Prz. WRN w Stalingrodzie.

Public health activities in the Stalinogrod region during the
recent 10 years. *Zdrowie pub.*, Warsz. No.4:311-319 July-Aug 54.

(PUBLIC HEALTH,
in Poland)

SAJDL, F.

"The Skoda 440 redesigned; the new Octavia model."

Automobil. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 3, no. 3, Mar. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas

SAJENICZ, Jozef

The problem of intestinal parasites in the population of the north-eastern parts of Poland. Wiadomosci parazyt. Warsz. 6 no.1:71-75 '60.

(HELMINTHIASIS epidemiol.)

SAJEWICZ, Z. A.

Sajewicz, Z. A. ed. Zagadnienia, planowania w budownictwie; praca zbiorowa. (Przel. z jezka rosyjskiego A. Snitko-Pleszko) Warszawa, Polskie Wydawn. Gospodarcze, 1951. 166 p. (Biblioteka ekonomiki przemyslu, t. 32)
(Problems of planning in the building industry)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 1,
Jan. 1954, Uncl.

CERNOHORSKY, Josef, MUDr; SAJFERT, Milos, MUDr

Ehlers-Danlos' syndrom. Cas.lek.cesk. 91 no.11:327-333 14 Mar 52.

1. Z kozniho (prednosta: MUDr Josef Cernohorsky), a chirurgickeho oddeleni (prednosta: vl. rada MUDr Pavel Trnka) stat. oblasti nemocnice v Havlickove Brode.

(EHLERS-DANLOS syndrome, pathology)

A. GAJGALIK

"Beware of bark beetles." p. 62. (POLANA, Vol. 9, no. 3, Mar. 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2 No. 7, July 1953, Uncl.

GAL, Miklos,; SAJGO, Erzsébet,; SZMUK, Imre.

Plasma labile factor in diseases of the liver and of the biliary tract. Kiserletes orvostud. 7 no.2:192-196 Mar 55.

1. Fovarosí tanács Peterffy S.U. Korhazrendelo A. Belosztalya es Laboratoriuma.

(BLOOD COAGULATION,
factor V, in biliary & liver dis.)
(BILIARY TRACT, diseases,
factor V in)

SAJDO, VI.

"The development of two-seated gliders." (To be cond.) p. 17.
MUSZARI LAPSZAMLA; MAGASZAT, GYUJEL, ALUMINUMIPAR. Vol. 5, nos. 11-12, Nov.-Dec. 1953,
Budapest, Hungary.

SO; Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954

SAJCO, CY.

"Development of Two-Seated Gliders" (To be contd.) p. 17 (Revules, Vol. 6,
No. 22, November, 1953, Budapest)

East European Vol. 3, No. 3 1954
SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March ~~1953~~, Uncl.

SAJGO, GY.

"The Development of Two-seated Gliders", p. 17 (REPULES, Vol. 6, no. 23, Dec. 1953, Budapest, Hungary).

Source: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

SALGO, Y.

"Evolution of the two-seated glider." p. 17. "Under the City"; a motion-picture review. p. 13. MUSZAKI LAPSZEMLE; KOHASZAT, GYOTOD, ALUMINUMIPAR. Vol. 6, no. 24, Dec. 1953, Budapest, Hungary.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954

ELCO, NY.

"Helicopters. (To be conta.)" p. 16. "A Gay Contest"; a motion-picture review.
p. 18. MUSKAI L. F. 2. 1954; KOSASZAT, OTTOM, ALUMINUM-IPAC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
Feb. 1954, Budapest, Hungary.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954

SAJGO, GY.

"Helicopters", p. 17 (REPULES, Vol. 7, no. 3, Feb. 1954, Budapest, Hungary).

Source: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

SAJGO, GY.

"Helicopters", n.16 (REPULES, Vol 7, no. 4, Feb. 1954, Budapest, Hungary).

Source: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

SAJCC, GY.

Ailerons of aircraft; teaching material in a course for instructors.
p. 16., (REPULES, Budapest, Hungary), Vol. 7, No. 24, Dec. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 5, May 1955.

SAJGO, GY

Little lexicon on aviation. (Conclusion) p. 17., (REPULES, Budapest, Hungary),
Vol. 7, No. 24, Dec. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 5, May 1955.

SAJTO, GY.

Increasing the performance of gliders in the face of difficulties in
piloting. p. 14. REFULES. Budapest. Vol. 9, No. 1, Jan. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

SAJGO, I.

On the activity of the Swiss cheese section at the Lunca de
Jos Enterprise. Ind alim anim 11 no.1:29-30 Ja'63.

1. Sef de productie la fabrica "Muresul", Remetea.

KLUG, Otto; SAJO, Istvanna, dr.

The aluminum industry analyses by means of flame photometry. Koh lap
95 no.9:425-427 S '62.

1. Femipari Kutato Intezet.

SAJGO, M.

DEVENYI, T.; SAJGO, M.; SZORENYI, B.

The cyclic character of the chemical structure of phosphoglyceraldehyde dehydrogenase. Acta physiol. hung. 13 no.2:89-94 1958.

1. Biochemisches institut der ungarischen akademie der wissenschaften, Budapest.

(DEHYDROGENASES

phosphoglyceraldehyde dehydrogenase, evidence on cyclic structure (Ger))

BOROSS, Laszlo; SAJGO, Mihaly; DEVENYI, Tibor

Ion-exchanging chromatography of phosphoglycerolaldehyde-
dehydrogenase. Magy kem folyoir 65 no. 6:235-237 Je '59.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Biokemiai Kutato Intezete.

SZABOLCSI, Gertrude; BISZKU, Etelka; SAJGO, M.

Studies on D-glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase. XVI. On the mechanism of sulfhydryl group blocking in PGAD. Acta physiol. hung 17 no.2:183-193 '60.

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

(DEHYDROGENASES chem.)

(SULPHYDRYL COMPOUNDS chem.)

DEVENYI, T.; SAJGO, M.; SZORENYI, Bronislava.

Comparative analysis of some peptides of Haemoglobin and myoglobin.
Acta physiol.hung. 17 no.2:197-204 '60.

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences,
Budapest.

(HEMOGLOBIN chem.)

(PEPTIDES chem)

DEVENYI, T.; KELETI, T.; SZORENYI, Bronislava; SAJGO, M.

Studies on D-glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenases. XVIII.
The lipid component of the enzyme. Acta physiol. hung. 18 no.4:
271-274 '61.

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

(DEHYDROGENASES chem) (LIPIDS chem)

SAJGO, M.

The photooxidation of myoglobin. Acta physiol. hung. 18 no.4:
279-281 '61.

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

(HEMOGLOBIN chem)

CSILLAG, Miklos; ~~SAJGO~~, Mihaly; LASZLO, Istvan

Experiences with enzymatic hydrolysis during determination of
steroids excreted in the urine. Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.2:
174-180 My '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II.sz. női klinikája.
(ESTROGENS urine) (PREGNANEDIOL urine)
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES urine)

CSILLAG, Miklos, dr.; SAJGO, Mihaly, dr.; FAJTHA, Ferenc, dr.

The clinical and pathological significance of the determination of steroid glucuronates excreted in the urine. Orv. hetil. 103 no.35: 1639-1644 2 S '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Női Klinika.
(TESTOSTERONE) (PROGESTERONE) (PREGNENOLONE)
(DEHYDROEPIANDROSTERONE) (STEROIDS)
(URINE) (OVARY)

HUNGARY

ELODI, Pal, SAJGO, Mihaly; Biochemical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA -- Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia -- Biokemiai Intezet), Budapest.

"The Structure of Proteins."

Budapest, A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Biologiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei, Vol VI, No 1-2, 1963, pages 153-155.

Abstract: Paper chromatography, the Sanger method of end-group determination, ion-exchange chromatography and fingerprint analysis of the enzymatic hydrolysis products of proteins are mentioned briefly by the authors, as tools for the determination of the amino acid sequence. The interaction of the side chains of the polypeptides such as disulfides, the hydrogen bridge for the stabilization of the helical structure, and apolar bonds, are discussed among those features responsible for the structural and functional character of a protein. X-ray structure analysis is mentioned as the main tool for the investigation of structure. After certain refinements, this method can also be suitable for the determination of the amino acid sequence. The article was presented at the meeting of molecular biologists in Tihany, Hungary. No references.

43011-66

ACC NR: AT6031822

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/003/0207/0216

AUTHOR: Devenyi, Tibor--Deven'i, T.; Sajgo, Mihaly--Shaygo, M.; Horvath, Edit--
Khorvat, E.; Szorenyi, Broniszlava--Serén'i, B.; Polgar, Laszlo--Pol'gar, L. 15
B+

ORG: Institute of Biochemistry, MTA, Budapest (MTA Biokemiai Intezet)

TITLE: Tryptic hydrolysis of glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, no. 3, 1965,
207-216

TOPIC TAGS: hydrolysis, enzyme, polypeptide, paper chromatography

ABSTRACT: A trypsin-resistant 'core' fraction has been isolated from the tryptic hydrolysate of denatured glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase. Four peptides could be separated by means of gel-filtration and micropreparative paper chromatography. It was established that the large peptides are homologues and contain the entire active site of the enzyme. The possibility of the employment of the 'core' fraction for analytic purposes is raised. The authors thank Professor F. B. Straub for valuable suggestions and helpful discussions in this work. The authors also thank Mrs. H. Mozsar, Mrs. K. Lendvai and Mrs. M. Barkoczy for skillful technical assistance. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: 18Oct63 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 MLP

0914 0570

SAJCO, Mihalyne; KERTAI, Pal, dr.; Technikai munkatars: KOVACS, Piroška

Comparative biochemical study on healthy chickens and chickens infected with erythroblastosis virus. Magy onk. 8 no.1: 24-28 Mr'64.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet.

*

PAIKOVITS, Miklos, dr.; FOLDVARI, I. Peter, dr.; SIMON, Gyorgy; SAJGONE
VULKAN, Klara

A new neuro-endocrine regulatory center in water-electrolyte
balance: the organon subcommisurale-adrenocortical system. Orv.
hetil. 101 no. 51:1825-1826 18 D'60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Anatómiai Intézete, Korelettani
Intézete és Országos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet.

(ADRENAL CORTEX physiol)

(PINEAL BODY physiol)

(WATER ELECTROLYTE BALANCE)

SAJGOME VUKAN, Klara; KERTAI, Pal

Experimental modification of the ascorbic acid content of the lymphatic organs. Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.2:181-184, My '61.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Budapest.
(VITAMIN C chem.) (LYMPHATIC SYSTEM chem.)

SAJGONE VUKAN, Klara; KERTAI, Pal

Study of carbohydrate metabolism in experimental erythroblastosis.
Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.4:380-383 S '62.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Budapest.
(LEUKEMIA, EXPERIMENTAL) (BONE MARROW DISEASES)
(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

SAJKIEWICZ, Alicja

"Factors determining the labor-force participation of married women" by Thomas A. Mahoney. Reviewed by Alicja Sajkiewicz.
Praca zabezp spol 4 no.8:100-103 Ag '62.

SAJKIEWICZ, L.; Strubczewski, T.

Factors influencing the location of the clothing industry. p. 169.
(ODZIEZ. Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1957, Lodz, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

SAJKIEWICZ, Lukasz, mgr.

The organization of industrial enterprizes without sectional divisions.
Ekon org pracy 13 no.1:18-21 '62.

347KLEWICZ, W.

Fuel ✓ 1406. INVESTIGATION OF THE UTILITY OF A NEW COKE. Ba, Kleniec, W. and Wojtasik, J. (Prace Inst. Odlew. (Contr. Inst. Found.), 1956, vol. 5, (3/55), 96-107; abstr. in Bull. Brit. cast Iron Ass., Sept. 1956, vol. 13, 495). In compliance with Polish Government regulation No. 167/153, a new coke is being produced in the following grades: rough coke; large coke, 80 mm; cobbles, 63 mm; nut coke, 40 mm. The authors investigated the suitability of this new coke for foundry use, and also examined the influence of lump size of coke on the amount and quality of cast iron produced in cupolas of various diameters,

and with various blast volumes. The results are given of 92 experimental melts with the new coke.

SAJAO, B.

Gustak, Z. Saiko, B.

"A method for the preparation of isovaleric acids." p. 11.
(Arhiv Za Kemiju, Vol. 24, 1952, Zagreb)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, No. 9, Library of Congress, September
1953, Uncl.

SAJKA, B.

YUGO.

Thiosemicarbazones and 2-thio-4-(phthalimidoalkylidene)thiazolidin-5-ones of *N*-phthaloyl amino aldehydes. Preparation and antibacterial activity. I. Kolacny, N. Stinac, B. Sajko, B. Balesaric, and B. Urbas ("Pliva," Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Arso kem.* 26, 71-74 (1964) (in English).—Six thiosemicarbazones of phthalimidoaldehydes and five 2-thio-4-(phthalimidoalkylidene)thiazolidin-5-ones were prepd. and tested against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacterium pyocyaneum*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Enterococcus* by the Food and Drug Administration method. Thiosemicarbazones showed activity, while the thiazolidones were generally inactive. Some of these compds. were tested also by the Oxford Cup Assay method against the same microorganisms. A new procedure for prepn. of 2-mercapto-2-thiazolin-5-one (I) is given. To 30 g. dried, finely powd. $H_2NCH_2CN \cdot H_2SO_4$, 30 ml. MeOH, and a small amt. of phenolphthalein indicator were added, a soln. of 7 g. Na in 150 ml. abs. MeOH dropped in with stirring during 0.5 hr. at 0° until a red coloration developed, the Na_2SO_4 filtered off and washed with 25 ml. abs. MeOH, the filtrates evapd. to 1/2 in vacuo under N at a max. temp. of 40°, alkalized with a few ml. MeONa soln., evapd. to dryness during 15 min. (max.), 1

ml. of a soln. of 0.1 g. Na in 3.5 ml. EtOH, then 17 ml. dry Me₂CO added; the mixt. allowed to stand 1 hr. and occasionally shaken to give solid 2,2-dimethyl-5-iminodiazolidine. This was dissolved in 20 ml. H₂O, evapd. in vacuo, dissolved in 125 ml. abs. EtOH, 7 ml. CS₂ added, kept overnight, and scratched to crystallize 20 g. H₂NCOCH₂NH₂CS₂NH₂CH₂CONH₂, which was dried, powdered, and dissolved in 50 ml. concd. HCl at 0°, then 100 ml. H₂O were added and the mixt. let stand overnight at 0° to give 10 g. I, m. 300° (decompn.). By addn. of a satd. aq. soln. of H₂NCSNHNH₂ to satd. EtOH solns. of various phthalimidoaldehydes (II), keeping the mixt. 48 hrs., and crystn. from 1:1 EtOH-H₂O, the following *o*-C₆H₄(CO)₂NCHRCH₂NNHCSNH₂ were prepd. (R, optical configuration; and m.p. given): H, —, 213-13.5°; Et, —, 205.5-7°; Me-CHCH₃, dl, 195-6°; EtOCH₂, dl, 183-5°; *p*-MeOC₆H₄-CH₂, L, 142°; Me₂CH, dl, 205.5-6.5°. By condensing various II with I (cf. Billimoria and Cook, C.A. 44, 1966c) following dl-*o*-C₆H₄(CO)₂NCHRCH₂C.NH.C(S).S.CO were prepd. (R and m.p. given): Me₂CH, 195-6°; EtOCH₂, 183.5-7°; Et, 182-3.5°. E. Gustak

SADIKARIO, A.; PRILEPCANSKI, I.; MLADENOVSKI, B.; SAJKOVSKI, M.

Clinical and epidemiologic aspects of Q fever. God. zborn.
med. fak. Skopje 11:181-187 '64.

1. Republicki zavod za zdravstvena zastita vo Skopje (direktor:
prim. d-r. G. Tofovski) i Klinika za detski bolesti pri medicinskom
fakultetu, Skopje (direktor: doc. d-r. H. Duma).

SAJKOWSKI, Janusz, mgr inz.; TRYNKIEWICZ, Jozef, mgr inz.

Results of measurements of the capacitance and other characteristics of the Polish-made 50 MW boiler-turbogenerator unit connected with the design and evaluation of line-to-earth fault protection.
Energetyka Pol 19 no.3:Suppl:Biul energopomiar 11 no.2:13-16 Mr '65.

1. Electric Division of the Energopomiar Testing and Measuring Laboratory in Power Engineering, Gliwice.

GRUNEVSKA, Bojana, dr.; NEDELKOVSKA, Nada, dr.; MIRONSKI, Sava, dr.;
SAJN, Asan, dr.

Hepatic soma according to our experience. Med. glas. 19 no.8/9:
224-226 Ag-S '65.

1. Infektivna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Skoplju (Upravnik:
prof. dr. S. Mironski).

L 38756-66 T JK

ACC NR: AP6029586

SOURCE CODE: YU/0015/65/000/08-/0224/0227

AUTHOR: Grunevska, Bojana (Doctor); Nedelkovska, Nada (Doctor); Mironski, Sava (Doctor; Professor); Sajn, Asan (Doctor)

ORG: Infectious Diseases Clinic, Medical Faculty/headed by Professor, Doctor S. Mironski/, Skopje (Infektivna klinika Med. fakulteta)

TITLE: Our experiences with hepatic coma

SOURCE: Medicinski glasnik, no. 8-9, 1965, 224-227

TOPIC TAGS: hepatitis, clinical medicine, human physiology

ABSTRACT: Of 2765 patients with infectious hepatitis treated during 1961 - 1965, 57 evolved into hepatic coma, all but two of these being women in either the third trimester of pregnancy or in the early postpartum period. Among these hepatic coma cases, the mortality was high, over 60%. Detailed clinical data. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [Based on authors' German abst.] [JPRS: 36,599]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 017

Card 1/1

SAJNER, JOSEF.

✓ Further histochemical contribution on the action of digitalis substances. Josef Sajner (Masaryk Univ., Brno, Czech.). *Lékařská* *Listy* 3, 512-15 (1948) (in Czech.).—Histochem. studies on isolated frog heart demonstrated that the binding of Ca by muscle tissue is the result of cardiotonic action. Irradiation by Ra inhibits the toxic effect of digitalis substances although Ca content remains high, probably in an inactive (unionized) form. Bohdan Iseliněk

SAJNER, J.

KRATKY, J.; POKORNY, A.; SAJNER, J.

Relation of chemical substituents and biological comparison of
esculin and quinine. Cas. cesk. lek. Ved. priloha, 63 no.7-8:
105-106 1950. (CJML 20:4)

SAJNER, J.

Investigation on the formation of blood cells in early human
embryo. Biol.listy 31 Suppl:44-53 2 Jan 1951. (CML 20:9)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmacology of the Medical Faculty of
Masaryk University, Brno (Head--Prof. Jiri Stefl, M.D.). Author
is M.D.

SAJNER, Josef, MUDr (Brno, Benesova 10)

Glycerol and its use in the treatment of rhinolithiasis. Lek.
listy, Brno 9 no.20:457-459 15 Oct 54.

1. Z Farmakologickeho ustavu lekarske fakulty Masarykovy university
v Brne. Prednosta professor MUDr Jiri Stefl.

(GLYCERIN, therapeutic use,
kidney calculi)

(KIDNEYS, calculi,
ther., glycerin)

(CALCULI,
kidneys, ther., glycerin)

SAJNER, Josef

Experimental arthritis and the nervous system; a further contribution to the formalin arthritis in rats. Scripta med., Brno 27 no.5:131-137 1954.

1. Z farmakol. ustavu lek. fak. MU v Brne; prednosta MUDr Jiri Stefl, prof.

(ARTHRITIS, experimental
formalin -induced in rats, eff. of CNS)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, in various diseases
arthritis, formalin-induced in rats)

SAJNER, Josef; STEFL, Jiri

Posthumous works of prof. Dr. Bohuslav Roucek. Vnitr. lek.,
Brno 1 no.1:66-67 Jan 55.

1. Z farmakologickeho ustavu lekarske fakulty Masarykovy
university v Brne.

(HISTORY, MEDICAL
contribution of Roucek, Bohuslav.)

(BIOGRAPHIES
Roucek, Bohuslav.)

SAJNER, J.

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA V
 CATEGORY : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Cardiovascular Agents
 ABS. JOUR. : Rehabiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23183
 AUTHOR : Sajner, J.; Veris, O.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Histaminic Action of the Infusion from Crataegus oxyacantha L.
 ORIG. PUB. : Scripta med., 1956, 29, No 7-8, 307-312
 ABSTRACT : The action of a 5% infusion of Crataegus oxyacantha L. (C) upon an isolated intestine of a rabbit and a rat was compared with the action of adrenalin, atropine, enterotonine, histamine, anti-histamine, barium chloride and papaverine. It was found that C contains a substance of histaminic character. C increased the action of histamine and, similarly to the latter, normalized the

Card: 1/2

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SAJNER, Josef

Histologie ledvinovych konkrementu. (Histology of the Kidney Concrements, English and Russian summaries. illus., bibl.) Prague, SZdN, 1957. 91-126 pp. Vol. 364 of the series Thomayerova sbirka prednasek a rozprav z oboru lekarskeho (Thomayer's Collection of Lectures and Discussions on Medicine).

Morphological and histological investigation of 90 various kidney concrements in ordinary and polarized light; comparison of author's research with the chemical analysis of concrements; a series of illustrative microphotographies of their various kinds.

Bibliograficky katalog, CSR, Ceske knihy, No. 34. 1 Oct 57. p. 740.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Farm Animals. Poultry.

Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 78822.

Author : Sajner, Josef.

Inst :

Title : Passing Oil Through the Egg Shell.

Orig Pub: Pol'nohospodarstvo, 1957, 4, No 1, 60-67.

Abstract: Oil, colored with pigment brown III or scarlet R at a 1% concentration, quickly passed through the shell and diffused its color in the putamen. However, oil did not penetrate through this membrane and never colored the albumen. The putamen also did not pass oil even on the reverse side, i.e. from the inside of the egg outwards. Oil heated up to 100° penetrated into the shell 2-3

Card : 1/2

Card : 2/2

SAJNER, Josef

Difference of dosage in ether anesthesia in young & old; pharmacological contribution to dosimetry in pediatrics. Cesk. pediat. 12 no.8:707-711
5 Aug 57.

1. Farmakologicky ustav lekarske fakulty university v Brne, prednosta
prof. MUDr Jiri Stefl.

(ANESTHESIA, INHALATION, exper.

difference in anesth.-inducing dosage in young & old rats
& mice (Cz))

SAJNER, J

Q-7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Farm Animals - Domestic Fowl.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 2658

Author : J. Sajner

Inst : -

Title : The Importance of the Eggshell for the Development of the Embryo.

Orig Pub : Vesmir, 1957, 36, No 3, 93-94

Abstract : Besides its protective role, an eggshell is considered to be a reserve of minerals for the nutrition of the embryo during the intensive development of its skeleton (after 16 days of incubation). The author confirms this by the fact of the close similarity between the chemical composition of the eggshell and the skeleton, as well as by the six percent loss of weight by the eggshell during the incubation period. The mechanics of mineral nutrition of the embryo as performed by the eggshell through the inner membrane of the egg is described.

Card 1/1

SAJNER, J.

Effect of tannin on ether requirement in anesthesia. Cesk. fysiол.
8 no.3:243 Apr 59.

1. Farmakologicky ustav lek. fak. MU Brno. Predneseno na III. fysiол-
ogickych dnech v Brne dne 14. ledna 1959.

(TANNIN, eff.

on ether requirement in anesth. (Cz))

(ETHER, ETHYL, anesth. & analgesia,

eff. of tannin on requirement (Cz))

SAJNER, J.

Contribution to the mechanism of the protective effect of repeated phenolization in mice. Cesk.fysiol. 9 no.3:298 My '60.

1. Farmakologicky ustav lek.fak. university, Brno.
(PHENOLS pharmacol)
(SALMONELLA INFECTIONS exper)

SAJNER, J.

Effect of tannin on experimental pulmonary edema. Cesk.fysiol. 9
no.3:298-299 My '60.

1. Farmakologicky ustav lek. fak. university, Brno.
(PULMONARY EDEMA exper)
(TANNINS pharmacol)

SAGNER, Josef

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: MD

Affiliation: /nor given/, Brno

Source: Prague, Vnitřní Lekarství, Vol VII, No 6, June 61, pp 706.

Data: "National Conference on Occupational Diseases."

GPO 981643

SAJNER, Josef

The personality of Jan Ev. Purkyně. Cas.lek.cesk 99 no.50:1555-1558
9 D '60.

1. Farmakologický ústav lékařské fakulty University J. Ev. Purkyně v
Brně, poverený vedoucí kandidát ved MUDr. Josef Sajner.

(BIOGRAPHIES)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SAJNER, J., Chair of Pharmacology (Katedra farmakologie), J. Ev. Purkyne University, Brno.

"J. Ev. Purkyne's Contribution to the Study of Opium Bohemicum."
Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol XII, No 7, September 63,
pp 366-370.

Abstract [Author's English summary, modified]: As early as 1815, Purkyne performed some experiments on his own body to determine the effect of opium. He came to the conclusion that the domestic opium did not differ in its effect from imported opium. He described an unusual course of opium poisoning in his own body. Fifteen references, including 6 Czech.

SAJNER, J.

Mendel's hypothesis on heredity 100 years ago. (The origin of genetics). Vnitřní lek. 11 no. 3:296-298 Mr '65

SAJNER, Josef, doc. MUDr. CSc.

The fatal disease of Gregor Mendel. Vnitřní lek. 11 no.9:
909-916 S '65.

1. Oddelení pro dějiny lékařství (vedoucí doc. MUDr. Josef
Sajner CSc.).

SAJNOVIC, G.

Testing the tear resistance of textile materials. p. 285. TEKSTIL.
(Društvo inženjera i tehničara tekstilaca Hrvatske) Zagreb. Vol. 5, no. 4,
Apr. 1956.

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956

C A SAJO, E.

Irrigation experiments with corn. Endre Sajó, *Agrár-
tudomány* 2, 263-8 (1959). Hungarian corn varieties "Mind-
szentü feher gömb" and "Bánkúti korai lófog" on 2500-
5025 sq. m. plots fertilized with 150 kg. superphosphate,
75 kg. $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, and 35 kg. K_2SO_4 per Hungarian
"hold" (0.375 ha.) gave 32.01-38.79 kg. ears of corn and
15.00-58.82 kg. cornstalks per Hungarian "hold" of irri-
gated land, as against 9.69-12.81 and 30.16-44.56 kg.,
resp., on unirrigated plots. The no. of infertile stalks was
significantly lower on irrigated plots, and the quality of the
corn was definitely better on irrigated plots than on unir-
rigated plots. The increased demand for plant nutrients
of corn cultivated in irrigated areas should be satisfied by
sufficient amts. of suitable fertilizers. István Fényes

SAJO, Imre

Gypsies. Elet tud 15 no.15:471-474 10 Ap '60.

1. Tudomanyos kutato.

1ST AND 2ND GRDINS
PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

5

21

Rapid Analysis of Open-Hearth and Blast-Furnace Slags.
1. Seif. (Bányászati és Kohászati Lapok, 1950, vol. 5, Jan.,
pp. 68-70). [In Hungarian]. A rapid method of analysis for
open-hearth and blast-furnace slags is described. A 2-g.
sample is sufficient. Solidified slag is crushed and passed
through a 576 mesh screen to exclude steel particles; this is
then reground and passed through a 4900 mesh screen. A
suspension of the sample in 1-2 c.c. of water is prepared.
The procedures for determining silica, lime, iron, iron oxides,
manganese, sulphur, and phosphorus are given. A complete
analysis takes about 35 min.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BOOKS, JOURNALS, MONOGRAPHS, ETC.

BOOKS, JOURNALS, MONOGRAPHS, ETC.

CA

A new rapid method for the colorimetric determination of copper in steel, iron, etc. István Szűcs (MÁVAG) Kohászati Üzemek Lab., Döngyör, Ung. *Bányászati Közl. Lapok* 5, (83), 707 (1950); *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 57, 8-9 (1951). Dissolve 5 g. of sample in 6 N HCl or in HClO₄ (sp. gr. 1.54). To the resulting soln. add 20 ml. of a reagent prepd. by and when boiling, add 30 ml. of a reagent prepd. by dissolving 0.5 g. Reinecke salt in 20 ml. water and adding 10 ml. of 6 N HCl. The reagent must be heated separately to 100° before the addn. Now filter the yellow ppt., wash with hot, dil. HCl, then wash twice with hot water. Dissolve the ppt. in a mixt. of 60 ml. of 2.5 N HNO₃ heated to 100°, filter, dil. to 150 ml., and det. the color intensity with a Pulfrich photometer, using the green line of a Hg-vapor lamp or the color filter S 50 or S 51. For the calibration curves, solns. of known CuSO₄ content are suitable. Other cations do not interfere. István Fényes

CA

19

Rapid analysis of chrome magnesite, Radox, Miegolit,
and similar refractory bricks containing chromic oxide.
István Sajó. *Analyst*. Kohler. *Labor* 3, 427-8 (1930).—
Add a few drops of water to 1 g. finely powd. sample 40, ml.

is neutralized with 1-2% NaOH, washed with water, and
dried to obtain alkali polysilicate. K. Kitaura

Treatment for powdered rock phosphate. Jiro Kitagawa
and Yuichiro Ito (to Nippon Light Metals Co.). Japan.
178,549, Apr. 16, 1949. In obtaining P or H_2PO_4 from a
powd. rock phosphate (I) by reduction and distn., I is mixed
with bittern with or without lime, molded, and dried, in-
stead of heat-binding I with SiO_2 . K. Kitaura

CA 20

Quick analysis of portland cement and clinker. István Sajó. *Bányász. Kohász. Lapok* 5, (83), (38-40) (1940).
For the detg. of SiO_2 wet a 0.1-g. sample with 1-2 ml. water, add 10 ml. HNO_3 (sp. gr. 1.20), boil 1 min., add 10 ml. HCl , cool, add KCl until the soln. is satd., pour into a HF -resistant beaker, add 8-10 ml. HF , shake for a few min., filter, wash the ppt. with water satd. by KCl , place the ppt. in 100 ml. hot water, and titrate with NaOH . Run a blank with a similar amount of HF . The method is as reliable as the usual evapn. with HF and is completed in 4-5 min. The methods of detg. CaO by titration with KMnO_4 , FeO by colorimetry with KSCN , Mn according to Volhard, Mg in the form of MgNH_4PO_4 , and titration with H_2SO_4 , are described in detail. István Finaly

Rapid analysis of the slag in Martin and blast furnaces.
 István Sajó. *Bányász. Kohász. Lapok* 83, 68-70(1950). —
 Finely disintegrated, sieved slag dissolved more quickly
 in acids when previously moistened with a few drops of
 water. Slags with a basicity no. above 2 dissolved well,
 with a basicity no. 1-2 more slowly, and with a basicity no.
 below 0.6 they were insol. The following methods were de-
 veloped. *Detn. of Na₂O:* (a) Moisten 0.5 g. powd. slag
 with water, add 4 ml. HCl (d. 1.12), 3 ml. HNO₃ (d. 1.40),
 evap. at 150°, take up in 4 ml. HCl (d. 1.10), dil. with
 water to 40 ml., filter, wash with water contg. HCl, heat 2
 min. in a Pt crucible in an O current at 1000°. (b) Mois-
 ten 0.5 g. powd. slag with water, add 8 ml. HClO₄ (d. 1.30)
 evap. until fumes appear, add 30 ml. hot water, filter, heat
 and treat as under (a). Method (b) is more expensive and
 can be used only with slags of basicity no. above 1.5.
Detn. of CaO: Moisten 0.2 g. slag with 8-10 ml. water, boil
 with 30 ml. of 6 N HCl, add several ml. 30% H₂O₂ and NH₃
 until the hydroxides of Fe, Mn, and Al are pptd., boil 1
 min. with several drops of H₂O, filter, wash the ppt. with
 hot water, dil. the filtrate with water to 200 ml., boil, add
 50 ml. hot (NH₄)₂CO₃ soln., boil for 60-90 sec., filter after
 30 sec., wash with hot water, dissolve the ppt. with 80 ml.
 acid (prepsl. from 100 ml. water and 5 ml. H₂SO₄ of d. 1.84).

and titrate after 30 sec. with KMnO₄. *Detn. of total Fe:*
 Moisten 0.2 g. slag with water, add 5 ml. HNO₃ (d. 1.40)
 and 10 ml. HCl (d. 1.12), heat, dil. with 50 ml. water,
 filter, dil. the filtrate with water to 400 ml., add 10 ml.
 water and 2 ml. 10% KSCN to 10 ml. of the liquid and
 observe the color in a Pulfrich photometer. *Detn. of ferric
 iron:* Dissolve the slag in 30 ml. of 6 N HCl, dil., and treat
 as described before. *Detn. of Mn:* Dissolve 0.2 g. mois-
 tened slag in 6 ml. of 6 N HCl contg. a few drops HNO₃,
 mix with a ZnO paste, and titrate with KMnO₄ by the Vol-
 hard method. *Detn. of S:* Dissolve 0.2 g. moistened slag
 in 6 ml. of concd. HNO₃, add a few drops of H₂SO₄-free
 H₂O₂, take up in 5 ml. HCl, filter, dil. the filtrate to 200 ml.,
 boil, add 10 ml. 10% BaCl₂, shake after 2 min., and det.
 the turbidity in a photometer with filter S50. Time re-
 quired: 12-15 min. *Detn. of P:* Dissolve 0.2 g. moistened
 slag in 6 ml. of concd. HNO₃, add a few drops HF, let stand
 1-2 min., add KMnO₄, treat excess KMnO₄ with FeSO₄,
 add 60 ml. NH₄ molybdate soln., filter after 1 min., wash
 with cold water, dissolve the ppt. in NaOH, and titrate
 excess NaOH with H₂SO₄.
 István Flukly

1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS
100 AND 4TH EDITIONS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

S

25

New Method for Speeding up the Determination of the Manganese Content of Slags, Ores, Refractories, Water.
 I. Sajó. (Ontöde, 1951, vol. 2, Feb., p. 44; Kohászati Lapok, 1951, vol. 6, Feb.) [In Hungarian]. A method is described which permits the manganese content in ores, slag, and refractories to be determined in 20 to 25 min. particularly if the content is below 1%.—E. G.

1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS
100 AND 4TH EDITIONS

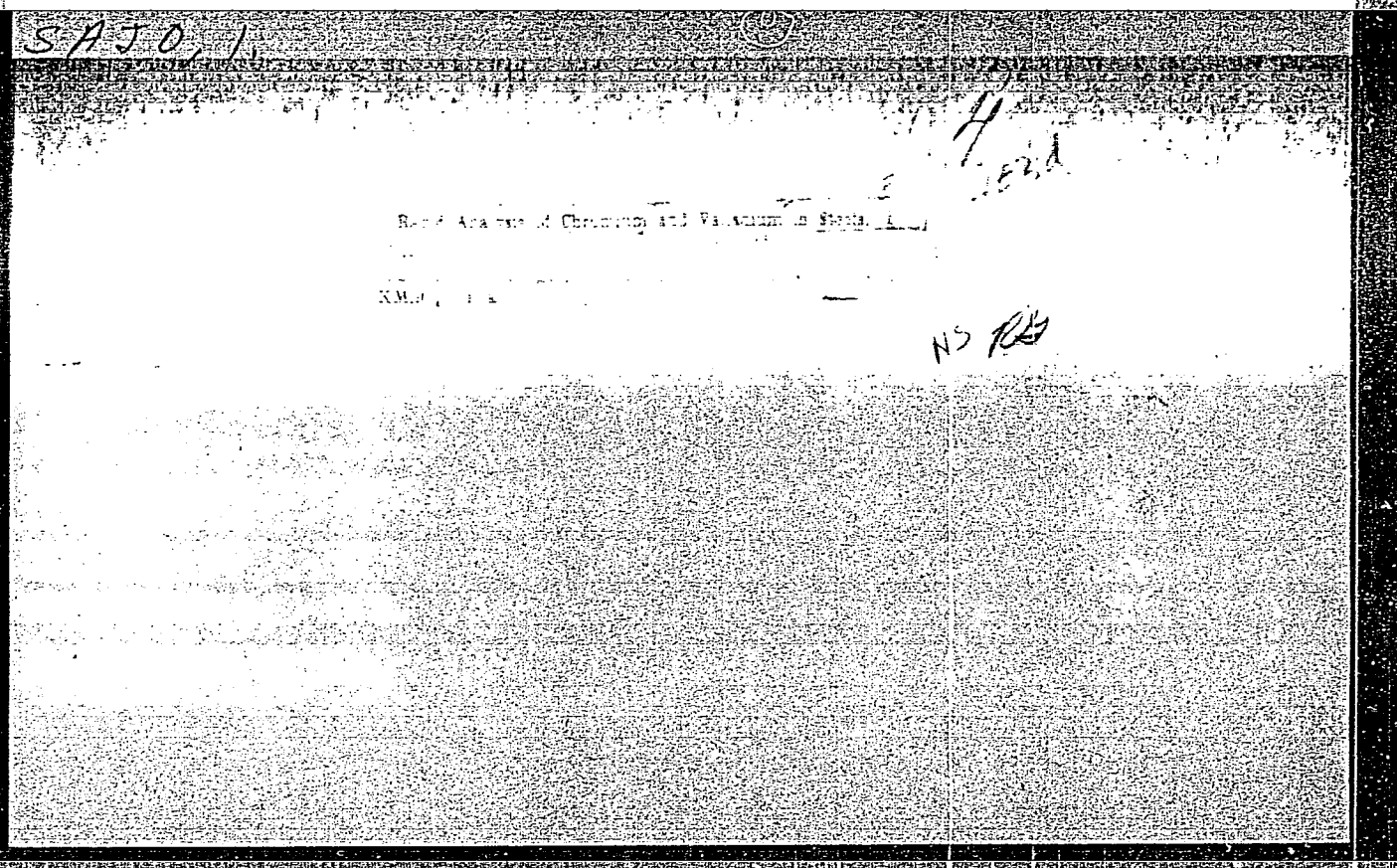
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

S

25

New Method for Speeding up the Determination of the Manganese Content of Slags, Ores, Refractories, Water.
 I. Sajó. (Ontöde, 1951, vol. 2, Feb., p. 44; Kohászati Lapok, 1951, vol. 6, Feb.) [In Hungarian]. A method is described which permits the manganese content in ores, slag, and refractories to be determined in 20 to 25 min. particularly if the content is below 1%.—E. G.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat Hungarian Journal of Chemistry vol. 57 1951 no.1 January																			
<i>I. Szűz:</i> A new quick method for the determination of copper in steel, cast iron, etc.																			
ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									



SAJÓ, F.

HUNG :

102. Determination of manganese in cast iron. Magnesium meghatározása az öntvényekben. I. Sajó and P. Répás. (Foundry. — Kohászati Lapok, Ündör. 4, 1953, No. 11, p. 225)

The method is applicable to determine the manganese content of manganese-treated (nodular) cast irons. The principle of this method is that the iron content of a sulfuric acid solution of cast iron is electrolyzed by the mercury cathode process and the magnesium content of the solution is determined complexonometrically. 1 g of iron chips is dissolved in 40 cm³ of H₂SO₄ and oxidized with 3 cm³ of HNO₃. 50 cm³ of mercury are added to the solution and electrolyzed under continuous agitation in a 10 cm dia Griffin beaker. Current input 15–20 a, voltage 12–15 v. After approx 20 min of electrolyzing the iron-free solution is boiled, 8 cm³ of NH₄OH and a few cm³ of KMnO₄ solution are added until the solution turns purple. The solution is reboiled together with scraps of filter paper which remove the excess KMnO₄. Subsequent to filtering a 10 cm³ solution of concentrated NH₄OH is added, then the solution is cooled to 40° C and titrated with a 0.01 M Komplexon III solution until a blue colour is obtained. Time required, 1 to 1½ hour; accuracy, 0.005%.

Sajo, L.

HUNG

✓ 2049. Determination of magnesium in cast iron.
I. Sajo and P. Répás (*Kohidssai Lapok*, 1953, 8 [11].
225. *Referativy Zh. Khim.*, 1954, Abstr. No.
40,009).—Magnesium is determined by titration
with EDTA (disodium salt) with Eriochrome black
T as indicator, after the iron has been pptd. electro-
lytically at a mercury cathode. The error is $\pm$
0.005 per cent. E. HAYES

SAJO, I.

Rapid determination of aluminum by the volumetric process; a preliminary communication.
p. 319. (Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Budapest, Vol. 59, no. 10, Oct. 1953)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

5A J01 7
21 18 4
New Method for Rapid Analysis of Silicates, Minerals, Ores,
Slags, Refractories, etc. J. Sajo. [Korvasz] Lepok, 1954,
9, Aug., 353-355. The substance of the method is the treat-
ment of the sample after wetting with KOH in a silver
crucible. During this treatment oxidation with Na_2O_2 or,
for material with high iron oxide content, reduction with
hydrogen or carbon are applied.—P. K. 11
124 wt 20g

SALO,

HUNG.

8r. Rapid method for the volumetric determination of silica in silicates, rocks, ores, slags, refractories, metals, etc. — J. Saló, (Kohászati Lapok — Vol. 9(87), 1954, No. 9, pp. 400-403, 7 tabs.)

The rapid determination of SiO_2 is based on the fact that it can be separated in the form of K_2SiF_6 precipitate. Acid is elutriated from the precipitate which undergoes hydrolysis in hot water and the liberated HF can be titrated with an NaOH standard solution. This method has been further developed by separating the K_2SiF_6 precipitate with 1 g of NaI in the presence of 1 g of CaCl_2 in order to eliminate disturbing ions (Al , Ti , etc.). Acid is elutriated from the precipitate with a washing liquid saturated with KCl containing 50% alcohol. It can thus be achieved that the determination will not be disturbed by Ca , Sr , Ba , Fe , Ti , Ni , Co , Mn , Zn , Sn , Hg , Pb , Ag , Al , V , Cs , etc. The decomposition of the substance to be examined is effected with KOH in a silver cup.

guc

SAJO, I.

✓

70. Rapid volumetric determination of aluminium in ores, rocks, silicates, slags, refractories, etc. — I. Sajó. (Kohászati Lapok — Vol. 9 (87), 1954, No. 10, pp. 445–450, 8 tabs.)

MG. Volumetric determination of aluminium with versenate in solutions where the acidity exceeds 6.7 pH may be effected by the use of various indicators such as eriochrome cyanin R, disodium hydrophosphate, ferrous ferricyanide-benzidine or ferrous ferricyanide-dimethylnaphthidine. The indicator to be used is determined by the impurities in the sample. Aluminium can

be determined volumetrically without separation in the presence of e. g. Ca, Sr, Ba, Mg, Fe, Mn, Cu, Co, Cr, V, Ti, SiO₂, PO₄, Cl, NO₃, SO₄ ions by the following process. Versenate is added in excess to the solution to be tested. Then the excess versenate is neutralized in the presence of ferrous ferricyanide-benzidine indicator (or a similar derivative). The addition of sodium fluoride causes the aluminium to disappear from the complex, then the free versenate, linked to the aluminium, can be determined with standard zinc solution in the presence of ferrous ferricyanide-benzidine or ferrous ferricyanide-dimethylnaphthidine indicator. The volumetric determination of aluminium can also be carried out potentiometrically in the presence of ferricyanide. The microtitration of aluminium is rendered possible by the application of ferrous ferricyanide-benzidine indicator.

of 2004

SAC, 1

"Determination of Magnesium in Titanium", P. 515, (KONSUMATI LAPOR, Vol. 9, No. 11, November 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EMAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

Volumetric determination of aluminum with the disodium

salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, I. Sajo. *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* 60, 263-72 (1954); *Hung. Tech. Abstr.* 7, No. 2, 4 (1954).—The detn. is based on the quant. reaction between Al and excess complexon III. The excess standardized complexon III soln. is back-titrated after the reaction with a standard Zn soln. in the pH range 5-6.6. For end-point indication, 1 ml. 0.2% $K_2Fe(CN)_6$, 1 ml. 0.1% $K_4Fe(CN)_6$, and 1 ml. 1.0% benzidine in glacial AcOH were used. Ca, Mg, Sr, metasilicate, or phosphate ions do not interfere since they do not form complexes in the pH range used for the detn. In the presence of Fe, Mn, Cu, Ni, etc., the detn. is carried out as follows: excess complexon III is back-titrated with a standard Zn soln. and after the introduction of a NaF soln., the mixt. is boiled for 3 min. During this process the Al is liberated from its complex, and the complexon III set free in this manner is back-titrated with a standard Zn soln. by using the same indicator as before. Thus, Al is measurable without sepn. in the presence of most foreign ions. If the sample contains Ti, it must be masked by NH_4 phosphate. By the method of indication described above, practically all elements reacting with complexon are measurable volumetrically and a possibility exists to subsequently det. several elements in the same soln. Possibilities of the microtitration and potentiometric detn. of Al by the procedure outlined above are discussed.

K. L. C.

Ph fra
conf

SA Jo, I.

Volumetric determination of titanium. J. Sajó. *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* 60, 331-3 (1954); *Hung. Tech. Abstr.* 7, No. 8, 6 (1955).—Complexometric detn. of Ti is effected by measuring the excess complexon added to the sample by means of a standard $Zn(OAc)_2$ (I) soln. with an oxidation-reduction system consisting of ferri-ferrocyanide and benzidine as an indicator. The detn. can be effected with an accuracy of 0.2 mg. Simultaneous detn. of Fe, Ti, and Al in a sample is possible by complexing these ions and measuring the excess complexon by means of a standard I soln. in the presence of ferri-ferrocyanide-benzidine as an indicator. In the 2nd step Ti liberated from its complex by the addn. of a phosphate buffer soln., and the complexon thus set free is titrated with a standard I soln. in the presence of the former indicator system. The amt. of the standard soln. used is equiv. to the Ti present. After this operation a satd. neutral soln. of NaF is added to liberate the Al from its complex. By titrating the complexon set free at this step the quantity of Al present is obtained. The amt. of Fe is obtained by the difference since the Fe remains complexed throughout these operations.

K. L. C.

PM fra
D. 008

Chen 3

Sajó, I.

10. A new method for the rapid analysis of silicates, rocks, ores, slags, refractories, etc. (In German) I. Sajó. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*. Vol. 6, 1955. No. 3-4, pp. 233-262, 1 fig., 12 tabs.

For the rapid decomposition of different materials it was found very convenient to treat the samples — previously moistened with potassium hydroxide solution — in a 90 mm diameter silver crucible with a wall thickness of 1 mm. Oxidation with sodium peroxide or in the presence of large amounts of iron oxide, a reduction with hydrogen, ammonia or carbon depending on the properties of the material is recommended for efficient decomposition. Silica is precipitated from the solution after the addition of sodium fluoride by means of potassium chloride; subsequently the precipitate is filtered off, washed, transferred into hot water and finally the produced hydrogen fluoride is titrated in a plastic beaker. For the determination of aluminium complexon III is added in excess to the solution — without the previous separation of other accompanying metal ions — and subsequently excess reagent is neutralized with a zinc salt solution in the presence of ferrous ferricyanide-benzidine or ferrous ferricyanide-dimethylnaphthidine indicator systems. Sodium fluoride is then added to the solution to liberate aluminium from its complex. The complexon III set free by this operation is measured volumetrically in the presence of the above indicator systems with a standardized zinc solution.

SAJO I,

V
MG 61. Rapid volumetric determination of silica in materials containing fluorine — I. SAJO, L. BARNÁ. (Kö-
hírszati Lapok — Vol. 70 (88), 1955, No. 1, pp. 14–16,
6 tabs.)

In principle the method is a modification of that elaborated by Kordon for determining the silica content of steels. The disturbing effects of Al and Ti are eliminated and — as proved by numerous tests — a higher accuracy is attained than with the original method. Further advantages are that silica may be determined in 5 to 6 min in water-soluble fluorides and in 15 to 20 min in fluorides to be processed.

①

SAJO, I.

New method for rapid analysis of products of the aluminum industry. p. 37.
KOHASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest.
Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1956

Sa 50, I

✓ 280. A new apparatus for the rapid determination of carbon. L. Salo (Iron Industry Res. Inst. Budapest) (Magyar Kém. Foly., 1936, 61 (1), 9-13).
 CH A detailed description is given of an apparatus and a process suitable for the rapid determination (1½ to 2 min.) after weighing of C in steel, slag, etc. The sample (e.g., 1 g of steel shavings) is burnt in O in a high-frequency furnace, or with PbO_2 (0.3 to 0.5 g), and the gases are collected in a special burette. A fixed volume of the gas is then passed through a KOH bubbler into a second burette, which is built inside the other one. The carbon content (percentage) is read directly on a suitable series of scales. The accuracy is comparable with that of the older methods. The same principle can be used for the determination of other gases, with accuracy equal to that of the Orsat apparatus, but less time is required.
 A. G. Petro

118 84

SASO, I.

3

✓33. Volumetric determination of manganese with potassium ferrocyanide. I. Sasó. Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat. Vol. 61, 1955, No. 7, pp. 108-109, 4 tabs.

The volumetric determination of manganese was carried out by the following procedure: the solution was adjusted to pH 3 and subsequently titrated with standardized potassium ferrocyanide solution in the presence of 3,3'-dimethylnaphthidine indicator. If the solution contained iron, aluminium, etc. ions they were masked by the addition of complexon III. A method is given for the simultaneous determination of iron, aluminium and manganese: the solution was adjusted to pH 3 and iron was measured volumetrically in the presence of sulphosalicylic indicator by means of standardized complexon III measuring solution. Then sufficient complexon III solution was added for complexing all the aluminium present and for leaving at least 1 ml of complexon III solution in excess. Subsequently the manganese content of the solution was measured volumetrically in the presence of potassium ferrocyanide and 3,3'-dimethylnaphthidine indicators by means of the standardized potassium ferrocyanide solution. The precipitated manganese was removed by centrifuging, the supernatant adjusted to pH 5 and finally the complexon III in excess was backtitrated -- in the presence of the indicators previously added -- with standardized zinc acetate measuring solution.

Chin

PM

3a 30, 1.

Quick titrimetric determination of silica in materials containing fluorine. I. Sajó and L. Barna (Research Inst. Iron Ind., Budapest). Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung. 10, 19-25 (1956) (in German); cf. Kohászati Lapok 9, 400 (1954).—The sample was dissolved in aqua regia or digested with KOH in a Ag dish and then acidified. NaF was added, if needed, to build up F⁻ concn., and K₂SiF₆ was pptd. by satg. the soln. with KCl. The ppt. was hydrolyzed with hot H₂O and the liberated HF titrated with NaOH.

Richard H. Jaquith

SAJO, ISTVAN
7
3
Masking of ferric ion during complexometric determinations. István Sajó (Vasipari Kutató Intézet, Budapest). Magyar Kém. Folyóirat 62, 37-8 (1958). — Fe(III) ions can be masked with $\text{Na}_2\text{F}_2\text{O}_4$. Ni can be titrated with murexide as indicator. Mn and Zn do not give sharp color reactions with murexide; however, if a known amt. of Ni is added, the soln. can be titrated to the change of color. The vol. of complexon III soln. minus the wt. used for Ni gives the amt. of Mn and Zn. Walter Wagner. 111
RM

SAJ, I.

6

✓ 1980. Determinations with EDTA (disodium salt) in the presence of ferro-ferricyanide and benzidine as indicators. 1. Szűcs (Iron Ind. Res. Inst. Budapest). *Magyar. Kem. Foly.*, 1959, 62, (3), 56-59. The author's method (*Anal. Abs.*, 1956, 2, 1474) has been extended to some other metals. *Procedure*—Complex the metal by adding an excess of EDTA (disodium salt) (I). Neutralise the soln. to phenolphthalein (if the complex is stable above pH 7), or pentamethoxytriphenylmethanol or bistanil yellow (if the complex is decomposed above pH 7). Add a buffer soln., containing ammonium acetate (500 g) and acetic acid (20 ml) in H₂O (1 litre), followed by a ferro-ferricyanide soln. (1 ml, freshly prepared from 25 ml of 1 per cent. K₃Fe(CN)₆ and 5 ml of 1 per cent. K₄Fe(CN)₆, and diluted to 100 ml) and benzidine (1 ml of a soln. of 1 g of benzidine in 100 ml of acetic acid) as indicator. The excess of I is back-titrated with 0.05 N Zn acetate, containing a little acetic acid. By varying the proportion of K₃Fe(CN)₆ and K₄Fe(CN)₆, the redox potential can be varied within a range of 80 mV, permitting the use of various redox indicators. A complex is formed by V²⁺ and Cr³⁺ with I only on boiling, but Sn^{IV}, Ti^{III}, Th, Zr, La, Ce, Mo, Cu, Ni, Cd, Zn, Co^{II} and Ti react in the cold. Bivalent Co must be oxidised to Co^{III} by boiling the buffered soln. for 3 min. with 30 per cent. H₂O₂; Mn is titrated in a 40 per cent. alcoholic soln. To titrate mixtures of these metals, a reagent is added which forms a more stable complex with the metal than I; thus I is liberated and can be titrated again with Zn acetate. This can be repeated for a series of metals. The complexing agents recommended are—NaF for Al, Th, Zr, La and Ce; NaHSO₄ for Ti^{III}; H₂SO₄ for Pb; NH₄F or NaF for Sn^{IV}; and mannitol for Mo.

A. G. Petro

PM

Sajo, I.

3257. A new method of indication in compleximetry. (Preliminary communication.) Sajo, I. (Res. Inst. for the Iron Industry, Budapest). Magyar Kem. Foly., 1950, 82 (5), 176-177. Most cations readily replace VV in its complex formed with EDTA. The VV liberated is detected by diphenylcarbazide (I) or diphenylcarbazone (II), which act as reversible indicators. Procedure—To the soln. to be determined add an excess of standard EDTA soln. and neutralise it to phenolphthalein or dimethyl yellow. Add a buffer soln. (10 ml) [prepared from Na acetate (500 g) in glacial acetic acid (50 ml) and H₂O (2 litres)], followed by the 0.1 N indicator soln. (2 ml) [prepared from ammon-

ium metavanadate (12.2 g) and EDTA (disodium salt) (37.2 g) dissolved in NaOH and diluted to 1 litre]. After the addition of a 0.2 per cent. soln. of I or II in acetic acid or ethanol (2 ml), the excess of EDTA is back-titrated at pH 4.5 to 6.5 with a soln. of VV, Zn, Pb, Mn, etc. Alternatively, the soln. can be titrated with standard EDTA soln. to decolorisation. Some metals, e.g., Mg, Sr and Ba, do not react with EDTA at about pH 6, so that other metals can be determined in their presence. The use of the displacement method (Anal. Abstr., 1956; 3, 1980) allows the simultaneous determination of four or five metals to be carried out. The method is suitable for the determination of almost all ions which react with EDTA. A. G. Pero

SAJO, Istvan, dr.

Quick determination of slag basicity by measuring the neutralization heat. Koh lap 12 no. 7:287-289 J1-'57.

Distr: 4E2c

80. Rapid volumetric analysis of the Si content of Al-Si casting alloys. I. Sajó. *Kohászati Lapok*, Vol. 13 (91), 1958, No. 8, pp. 304-305, 3 tabs.

The usual gravimetric determination of the Si content of Al alloys is a relatively lengthy method. The Kordon-Sajó volumetric method is not suitable for the analysis of Al alloys with a small Si content whereas for the analysis of relatively high Si-bearing Al alloys it proved very adequate. For individual analysis 0.1 to 0.2 g of homogenized shavings are weighed however more consistent results are obtained by preparing a stock solution of 500 ml from 1 g of a carefully selected sample and making parallel titrations from aliquot parts of this solution. The lower limit of the Si content at which this method is still reliable is about 2.5%.

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I. Sajó

Distr: 4E2c(j)

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The ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid complex of quinquavalent vanadium. I. Sajó (Forschungsinst. f. Eisenind., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 16, 115-29 (1958) (in German).—From the equil. $VZ + M \rightleftharpoons MZ + V$ ($M = Ca, Zn, \text{ or } Mn$; $Z = \text{ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid}$) the apparent formation const. of the yellow, 1:1 complex of V^V and Z was detd. in 0.1 and 0.01 N HCl solns., in $HOAc-OAc$ -buffered solns. at pH 3-6.7, and in $NH_4OAc-NH_4^+$ -buffered solns. at pH 6.7-11. In the lower range a photometric method based on the reaction of uncomplexed V^V with diphenylcarbazone was used to det. equil. concns.; the log of the formation const. of the latter complex is 3.53 at pH 5.3. In the upper range the color of the VZ complex itself was used to det. equil. concns. The log of the formation const. of the VZ complex increased from pH 1 to 3.5, remained const. (7.07 ± 0.2) at pH 3.5-8, and decreased from pH 8 to 13; at the latter pH no complex formation was noted. The equil. involved at different acidities are discussed. Direct and indirect volumetric procedures are suggested for detg., in acid soln., some 26 metals, based on the stabilities of their Z complexes relative to that of the VZ complex at various pH values, and on the V^V -diphenylcarbazone color reaction. The latter reaction may also be used to study the degree of polymerization of polyvanadates formed in acid V^V solns., since Z forms complexes only slowly with polyvanadates. Molybdates and tungstates form Z complexes similarly to V^V ; the Mo complex is less stable (log of the formation const. = 6.36 ± 0.1 at pH 5.0).
Richard H. Jaquith

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Istvan Sajó

Distr: 4E2c

✓ Determination of the silica content of aluminas by a rapid volumetric method. Mrs. István Sajó (Fémipari Kutató Intézet, Budapest, Hungary). ~~Kohászati Lapok~~ 91, 387-9 (1958).—A method, capable of being completed in 40 min. for samples contg. >2.5% Si, was developed. Dissolve a 0.05-0.10 g. sample in 50 ml. KOH soln. (contg. 8 times the wt. of the sample), add 10 ml. HCl (sp. gr. 1.1) and 5 ml. HNO₃ (sp. gr. 1.4), boil 1 min., cool, and transfer to a plastic beaker. To eliminate interference from any Al that may be present, add 5 ml. H₃PO₄ (sp. gr. 1.7), 10 ml. 20% CaCl₂ soln., and 1 g. NaF, stir 2 min. with a magnetic stirrer, and sat. with KCl. Filter through a layer of filter papers 5 mm. thick so that the entire filtration time does not exceed 3 min. Wash the ppt. with 20% KNO₃ soln. until acid-free. Hydrolyze in 500 ml. boiled distd. water, and neutralize the soln. in the presence of phenolphthalein. Titrate the liberated HF with 0.1N NaOH. L. G. Arvai

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/ Rapid determination of vanadium in ores, silicates, rocks, slags, and alloys. István Sajó (Vasipari Kutató Intézet, Budapest). *Kohászati Lapok* 14, 383-4(1959).—Weigh 2.00 g. powd. sample into an Ag dish, add 2.00 g. KOH, moisten with alc., and fuse. After completion of the fusing add to the red-hot mass 1 g. Na_2O_2 and continue heating for 5 min. Wash into a 400-ml. beaker, add 3 ml. 30% H_2O_2 , and boil vigorously for 5 min. Cool, transfer into a 500-ml. volumetric flask, and fill to the mark with distd. water. Filter 25 ml. (for 0.005–0.05% V content; more or less, as required, for other concns.) into a 50-ml. volumetric flask, add 0.3 ml. 0.5% diphenylcarbazone soln. in acetone and 16 ml. 10% AcOH, fill to the mark with distd. water, and compare the extinction with that of the test soln. within 2 min. in a Pulfrich photometer with a S-53 filter. The light absorption is a linear function of the V concn. within 5–500 γ /

50 ml. Prep. the test soln. by adding 4 drops 0.1N Complexon III soln. into the 2nd cuvette contg. the test soln. Prep. a calibration curve from a soln. contg. a known amt. of V salt treated as above. The method is rapid and accurate to within ± 0.0005 abs. %. L. G. Arvay

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SAJO, I.

A rapid method for the determination of iron and manganese in silicates, ores, rocks, slags, fire-resisting materials, and metals. p. 525.

KOHASZATI LAPOK. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 14, no. 11, Nov. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAT), LC, Vol. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Uncl. o, no. 2, Feb. 1960

SAJO, Istvan, dr. (Budapest XI Fehervari ut 130)

Determination of more components in the presence of each other through titration by ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid. Acta chimica Hung 28 no.1/3:253-258 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Forschungsinstitut fur die Eisenindustrie, Budapest.

(Volumetric analysis) (Ethylenedinitrilotetraacetic acid)
(Metals)

SAJO, Istvan, dr. (Budapest XI Fehervari ut 130)

Newer achievements in the quick analysis of ores, minerals, and
silicates. Acta chimica Hung 28 no.1/3:259-269 '61.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Forschungsinstitut fur die Eisenindustrie, Budapest.

(Ores) (Minerals) (Silicates)